FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CLAT TO BOYCOTT CHILEAN, NICARAGUAN REGIMES

PA100227Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] The 16th conference of the Latin American Workers Central [CLAT], which has been meeting in Panama City since 6 November, has adopted important resolutions on the grave situations that exist in Nicaragua and Chile. In this respect, boycotts have been declared against the dictatorships in both countries, with an appeal made to all democratic and progressive forces of Latin America, the United States, Canada and Europe to give determined support to the struggle of the Chilean and Nicaraguan workers who are confronting the last stages of the present dictatorships.

The council of Central American Workers Confederation [CCT] will meet in San Jose from 17 to 20 November. The CCT represents all CLAT organizations in Central America. We give you statements made in this respect by Emilio (Mastero), secretary general of the CLAT.

[Begin recording] We are meeting here in Panama to conduct various activities of our central. Last week, we held the 24th meeting of the executive committee of the Latin American central. Right now we are holding the 16th council of Latin American workers, which represents all our affiliated organizations. It is important to point out that in this 16th session of the council of Latin American workers, one of the most important resolutions has been the agreement on a boycott by Latin American workers against the dictatorships of Chile and Nicaragua. The CLAT has already asked the World Labor Confederation and the international and Latin American federations of transportation and physical circumstances to begin preparing the operational means to bolster the offensive of the Latin American workers against these two dictatorships.

The 16th CLAT Council has clearly stated that in these two countries--particularly as a result of the workers' actions--the two dicatorships are on their last legs and we believe that the time is right to expand practical and forceful actions by the Latin American workers in general to help the fellow workers of Chile and Nicaragua. [end recording]

BRAZIL FIRM ON 105-METER HEIGHT FOR CORPUS

PY100043Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1535 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 9 Nov (TELAM)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman has confirmed that a height of 105 meters for the Argentine-Paraguayan Corpus dam is the final limit which Brazil can accept for it to be compatible with the Brazilian-Paraguayan Itaipu dam.

Spokesman Luiz Felipe Lampreia added that Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira did not want to appear aggressive when he said in a recent statement that Brazil could not give another centimeter over the 105-meter height.

Lampreia noted: What we want to explain is that a height over 105 meters for Corpus would result in changes detrimental to the Itaipu project.

Lampreia noted that Brazil wishes to achieve an agreement with Argentina (and with Paraguay) which will not damage any of the parties involved. He admitted that Corpus will benefit Itaipu since each dam will regulate the other.

It was learned Argentina will point out that in the tripartite meeting held 46 days ago in Rio de Janeiro, a solution was achieved on that basis: 105 meters for Corpus and 18 turbines for Itaipu.

Argentina will reportedly note that the two new turbines for Itaipu alter the balance in the numbers established at the tripartite meeting. Argentina will, therefore, demand compensation. Brazil will have more power, but Argentina will probably propose a height of 110 meters to achieve an agreement at [number indistinct] meters.

PERU, ECUADOR ARMY CHIEFS MEET AT BORDER

PY141519Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The army chiefs of staff of Ecuador and Peru, Gen (Raul Cabrera Elilla) and Maj Gen Pedro Richter Prada, met yesterday on the Cardamanga-Macara international bridge. They reaffirmed the spirit of the meeting held this year in January in Tumbes [Peru] and Santa Rosa [Ecuador].

Both military chiefs then met in the Peruvian town of Suyo, where they agreed to strengthen the ties of understanding and fraternity which unite the armies and peoples of Ecuador and Peru.

ANDEAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP SLATES APRIL MEETING

PY142301Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The Association of Andean State Telecommunications Enterprises [ASETA] will meet in April next year in Bogota to study new topics in their field. This has been reported to Radio Panamericana by engineer (Gaston Arredondo), general manager of the National Telecommunications Enterprise [ENTEL], who said that the ASETA meeting which was held in La Paz recently made a detailed analysis of the work plan for 1979. [recorded passage indistinct]

(Arredondo) also reported that the meeting covered important aspects related to the operational problems which affect the various telecommunications enterprises of the Andean group.

He also indicated that the meeting scheduled several bilateral talks with neighbor countries to study operational problems, tariff accords, equipment maintenance and other subjects. [recorded passage indistinct]

Among other things, (Arredondo) reported that several technical meetings will be held this year with the aid of various international institutions from France, Britain and so forth. [recorded passage indistinct]

COMMUNIQUE REITERATES GOVERNMENT STAND ON BEAGLE NEGOTIATIONS

PY142220Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 10 Nov 78 PY

[Text of communique issued by Argentine Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires on 14 November]

[Text] On 14 November 1978, the Argentine ambassador to Chile, Gen Hugo Miatello, delivered to the Chilean foreign minister the reply of Argentine Foreign Minister Brig Gen Carlos Washington Pastor to the notes sent recently by the former.

This reply emphasizes once again the opinion of the Argentine Government regarding the positive results of the negotiations carried out by the second Argentine-Chilean mixed commission. It is also indicated that these negotiations allow the implementation of accords on basic subjects and the arrangement of the appropriate method to solve the pending disagreemtnt during the third phase of the system created by the Puerto Montt Act without resorting to new direct negotiating mechanisms.

The note delivered today stresses that this third phase will permit the formulation of international instruments which would contain the agreements reached by the second mixed commission and seek points of agreement regarding the other pending issues on the basis of the rapprochement achieved by the second mixed commission.

In the event no agreement is reached on certain issues, the Argentine Government has expressed its agreement with the appropriateness of employing in these negotiations the aid of a friendly government chosen by mutual accord.

13 CHILEANS SEEK REFUGE IN NORWEGIAN EMBASSY

PY142315Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2025 GMT 14 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (TELAM)--Norwegian Ambassador to Argentina Knut Brodsgaard Aars has stated that 13 Chileans--10 adults and 3 children--have been at the Norwegian Embassy at 909 Esmeralda Street, third floor, since 1 November.

Ambassador Aars said that the Chileans intend to travel to Norway as political refugees or under any other condition.

We also explained that they must first be given the status of political exiles by the United Nations so that Norway may grant them asylum.

This international organization did not give them that status and termed them extremists, he said.

Martin Bjorndal, Norwegian Embassy secretary, stated however that the government of his country has been informed of the situation and he feels that in view of the resolution, the only possible course is for them to leave.

SUBMARINES SET SAIL FROM MAR DEL PLATA

PY142333Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0015 GMT 14 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Mar del Plata--It was reported here today that submarines normally docked at the local naval base set sail yesterday accompanied by a special support unit.

These submarines and the other units of the submarine force were recently inspected by Naval Operations Commander Vice Adm Antonio Vanek and later by Commander in Chief of the Navy Adm Armando Lambruschini.

VIDELA CANCELS ACTIVITIES DUE TO ILLNESS

PY142332Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2320 GMT 14 Nov 78 PY

[Test] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov--Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla has canceled all the meetings he had scheduled for tomorrow and plans to remain all day at the Olivos residence because he has caught a cold. This information was released by the government house a few minutes ago.

FINANCE SECRETARY EXPLAINS REVISED BUDGET DEFICIT FIGURES

PY111804Y Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 10 Nov 78 p 5 PY

[Text] Finance Secretary Juan Ernesto Alemann gave the following explanations with regard to the size of the 1978 budget deficit:

1. "The budget deficit was originally forecast to be 1 percent of the gross national product [GNP]. The adjustment made as a result of inflation, greater than the percentage used at the time of the estimate, increased the proportion to 2 percent of GNP. This deficit will be covered without resorting to additional currency issuance."

2. "The total deficit of the public sector--state firms and companies, decentralized organizations, special accounts, provinces, municipalities and binational entities (following the methodology of the International Monetary Fund) and including Point 1 above--was originally forecast to be 3.9 percent of GNT, now brought up to 4.9 percent. This deficit includes net debts by official companies and organizations during the entire year--an aspect which has remained within the predicted limits. This broad concept of the public sector deficit is used to measure its indebtedness and to adapt it to the possibilities in the capital market."

3. "Even though the possibility of covering budget expenses entirely with existing resources is reasonable, there is no sense in hoping for the same with state enterprises since it is normal for companies to expand (as, for example, the power and water company) and to contract debts to finance new projects. If these firms were private companies, they would still do the same thing. The total amount of these debts should not exceed prudent limits. In this respect, it should be clarified that the large part of the public sector's debt is a result of obligations undertaken prior to the present government. However, the financing of this has improved since additional currency issuances have been eliminated as a means of payment and replaced by access to domestic and foreign credit."

4. "The total deficit of the public sector in relation to GNP was greater in 1960, 1963, 1964, 1972, 1973 and 1974 than in 1978. Inflation (measured by wholesale prices [precios implicitos] reached 62 percent in 1972, 57 percent in 1973 and was less than 28.5 percent in all the other years mentioned."

FRONDIZI ASSAILS REGIME'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

PY101241Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1137 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (NA)--Former Argentine President Arturo Frondizi has harshly criticized the present government. He added that "the diligent efforts" of Argentines has not been for the benefit of the country "but for the benefit of transnational economic power centers."

Frondizi made this statement in a six-page personal document issued yesterday in which he urged a change in the government's economic policy because, although he believes the present process has "an unquestionably legitimate origin," it has not been able to "avoid the erosion which was foreseeable with the enforcement of a policy contrary to its objectives."

After explaining that his proposal is not "an election tactic," the former president stated that this is a world crisis and "a national crisis which is manifested in our international relations."

He said that it is not a political crisis "in the formal and institutional sense but rather in the making of basic decisions, and this is the main cause of the deterioration in the economic sector as well."

According to Frondizi, the squandering of the workers' efforts, whose benefits end up in transnational economic power centers, is the reason why "the economic team persists in repressing at all costs any criticism which blames business for the failures that are attributable to them."

This explains why the policy guided by Jose Martinez de Hoz "opposes the normalization of unions; defends Martinez de Hoz through misleading statistics; rejects criticism with intolerant attitudes; and surreptitiously transfers various responsibilities as alleged concessions to the military."

He also stated that the announcements made by Martinez de Hoz on basic economic issues detract from reality and that his statements "are in conflict with the facts to such an extent that it offends commonsense."

Frondizi stated: "The present recession is the worst Argentina has experienced since the crisis of 1930. During the first half of the year, the GDP has fallen 5.1 percent in comparison with the GDP's of 1977, 1976, 1975 and 1974. First we were promised a 'zero-inflation rate,' then we were promised 'zero deficit,' but the reality of this decade is 'zero growth.'"

He added: "The present inflation is not only the highest in the world, but, except for the peaks it reached before the fall of the previous government, it is the highest in Argentine history. The economic leadership had forecast a 60-percent inflation rate, but we will have a 150-percent inflation rate."

He said that the total deficit in the public sector is about 16 percent of GDP and that this "has surpassed the figures which the economy minister denied at the beginning of the year in harsh and controversial terms."

"Among the many points which indicate the lack of control over the public budget, we may point out an important fact: The government must allocate 40 percent of its income to interest payments. The purchase of military equipment is not included in this situation because these acquisitions are not budgeted for the present period."

In the document, Frondizi also stated that "purchasing power of wages has decreased to intolerable levels," and that "the majority of workers do not earn enough to pay half of the family food basket. There are many who are paid the minimum of 60,000 Argentine pesos per month since it is utopian to enforce a 'flexibilization' of salaries in the business sector, which has been the most severely affected by the recession."

After criticizing the government facilities for imports with which the national industry "cannot compete," Frondizi noted that "the majority of productive sectors operate with a 30-percent unused capacity" and that bankruptcies "reached an historic record during the first 9 months of 1978: 8 times the total of 1977 and 18 times that of 1976."

He noted: "Not only industry and commerce suffer with the recession; the situation of the agricultural sector is dramatic and this is evident with the high level of livestock sales. Financial speculation is the only activity which pays off in this impoverished country."

Frondizi called for "a realistic" opening of the process and stated that "since the subversive scourge has been overcome, there must be a lifting of those exceptional conditions regarding civil guarantees and freedoms."

He added: "Regarding other matters, it is necessary to normalize the situation of some detainees by activating legal procedures or by freeing them."

He cited the need to break the isolation and to hold a dialog because, he said, "if this decision is not made now because of the present circumstances, the government will soon be unable to avoid certain dialogs. If this is the case, then the government will not be able to choose either the issues or the interlocutors and then the ghost of old frustrations will again cast a shadow over Argentine politics."

He proposes "giving priority attention to specific problems rather than ideologies and to work on a new program, a program which would be appropriate for the historic crossroads at which we find ourselves."

Martinez de Hoz Counters Criticism

PY1017417 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1840 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (TELAM)--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, clearly answering Arturo Frondizi's statement, rejected the moral or political authority of "those who have been members of former governments or craftmen of previous economic programs who demonstrated their failure and are now trying to sell us old recipes which have led the country to the verge of disaster and total crisis."

Martinez de Hoz spoke until early this morning at a ceremony held to commemorate the 54th anniversary of the Argentine business chamber.

He said: "The Argentine people must not look backward, but instead they should follow the path undertaken with effort and perseverance, with dedication and disciplined work and without hoping to achieve any of those easy or magic solutions which we have been promised so many times by those who today raise their voices again to try to impose on us the same solutions which never yielded the promised results."

The economy minister alluded to a Frondizi statement in which he criticized aspects of the national reorganization process and particularly everything that involves the economic leadership. Martinez de Hoz added: "We must then alert the people and refresh their memory so that they may easily distinguish between those policies which in the past meant failure and Argentine frustration and those policies which contain the basic moral and economic qualities that can lead us to victory."

The economy minister stated that "this is how we are enforcing this new stage which differs in character from previous policies."

Regarding the new characteristics of the Argentine economy, Martinez de Hoz stated they are not that of centralized control but that of a government which assumes a subsidiary role in the economy and which views private enterprise as the core and the promoter of economic progress.

He explained that this does not mean the enforcement of a laissez faire policy but that of a government which is modern and conscious of its responsibility for exercising the superior control it has over the economy to insure basic principles, such as competition.

He said that it is not possible to continue believing "the theories which have been thrown at us before, to the effect that we are able to do everything at once without making any sacrifice and without any expense, because this kind of solution is the one that promoted an uncontrolled currency issuance and the highest rate of inflation, leading Argentina to the destruction of its economy in its productive apparatus."

He stated that "although it is true that the recently enforced economic measures will not be for an undetermined period, it is suitable to observe the direction and trend of these measures which are being enforced for the first time in Argentina."

He stated: "I wonder how many of those who today raise their voices and pretend to advise the people and the Argentine Government would have been able, during the time they could have implemented this kind of government program, to close in 2 years almost 30 percent of the unproductive railroads; to dismiss 30 percent of the railroad workers without causing labor problems or social unrest; to dismiss 10 percent of the government oil enterprise workers and improve effectiveness and productivity per man-hour, also without causing any social problems."

Concluding, the economy minister said: "Let us learn to look beneath the surface and, from the private sector, to value the effort that is being made by both the citizen and his government."

UCR LEADERS CALL FOR MOVEMENT TOWARD DEMOCRACY

FY102029Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2245 GMT 9 Nov 78 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (NA)--Ricardo Balbin and seven other leaders of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] released a statement this afternoon which says that "reestablishing democracy cannot continue to be the banner of peace if the people are not shown the path in a trustworthy fashion."

Entitled "National Objectives Will Not Be Achieved Without Democracy," their declaration expresses concern about "the way in which voices, arguments and opinions that ignore Argentina's well-defined democratic position seem to advance in the current process."

It states: "To ignore or avoid elections is to deny peaceful, knowledgeable and civilized participation by citizens. Fear of elections has always involved fear of democracy."

"Democracy does not and cannot exist without political parties, without a congress which represents the general interest above sectorial interests, or with the reactionary mechanism of proscriptions," it is added.

The statement also calls for defense of the "freedom essential to the press, to labor and business associations, to our universities and to our pulpits."

The leaders warn the government "about the dangers of playing the game of reactionary minorities" and urges Argentines, "without distinction as to parties, to fight together for the reestablishment of democracy."

MILITARY REINFORCEMENTS IN SIGLO VEINTE REPORTED

PY131627Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1451 GMT 13 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Siglo Veinte, Bolivia, 13 Nov (AFP)--The military high command has reinforced this mining district's garrison with tanks, armored vehicles and infantry troops. The military decision was made at the same time that the new cabinet, with a military majority, was installed. Siglo Veinte is located 310 kilometers south of La Paz.

Labor sources expressed their concern about the arrival of these military reinforcements now based with the regular garrison of the mining district.

Miners Condemn Reinforcement

PY140200Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 13 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Leaders of the Bolivian Mineworkers Federation [FSTMB] have stated that the army should be deployed toward the border instead of being concentrated at the mines. These statements were made in view of recent reports that the army garrison in Siglo Veinte has been reinforced with significant numbers of troops and modern equipment. The regiment which is stationed in [name indistinct] also has armored vehicles and heavy artillery units.

The report goes on to add that the increased number of uniformed troops in the mining districts has awakened concern and uneasiness among the mineworkers and their families.

When asked about this report, FSTMB leader (Gilberto Bernal) indicated that the soldiers should go to the border to defend Bolivian territorial integrity instead of deploying their military power in mining districts.

(Bernal) indicated that the workers are not the enemies of the people, but the ones who produce the wealth of the nation. He added that the armed forces would do better to remain watchful against expansionist attempts by other nations rather than exerting their strength at the mines.

OPPOSITION UNANIMOUSLY CRITICIZES PEREDA SPEECH

PY141914Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Nov 78 p 3 PY

[Text] The opposition political parties have expressed unanimous disagreement with the intention of General Pereda's government as stated in the recent presidential message.

The angry reactions from the various opposing political parties were caused by the fact that a quick call for general elections was not mentioned but that, instead, guidelines for a medium-term government program were given. The parties call the present government program "continuist" [prorroguista].

Carlos Valverde, national executive delegate of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], clearly disappointed by General Pereda's message, indicated that even though the FSB agreed that impartial officials capable of guaranteeing democratization are needed, "that does not precisely characterize this government, since it uses political parties and participated in the electoral fraud."

He indicated that the armed forces now intends to be used "to conduct another fraud, despite the fact that members of the armed forces recently carried out a coup in order to democratize the country and then retreat to their barracks."

He attributed the present critical and conflictive situation to General Banzer's government "and to the continuism of General Pereda's government."

The FSB leader rejected General Pereda's thinking regarding the possibility that if the present regime adopted a new character, it would become a cohesive factor for national unity "since it was General Pereda himself who tried to divide the political parties, and because the government includes members of the third international, the National Committee for Unity, private businessmen and members of the National Revolutionary Movement, through the finance minister." Valverde maintained that when there are partisan factions within the whole, there can be no intention to unite the Bolivian people or impartially constitutionalize the country "since the government has entered into commitments with groups which have been governing jointly since the beginning."

He indicated that the unity of the armed forces around the people can not be achieved either "while this institution is being used as an occupation army within its own territory."

Abel Ayoroa, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI], has announced that the Democratic and Popular Unity Front, of which the MNRI is a member, will issue a statement in the next few hours on General Pereda's message.

He indicated, however, that in his opinion, the new government "is just a second edition of General Banzer's 1971 government."

Ayoroa called the new government a military-business government which, because of the role it has taken, has ceased to be a transition government. He emphasized: "It sets objectives to solve national problems and leaves elections as a secondary issue.

"After the 21 July coup, General Pereda's justification was that he would carry out the process of democratization, but now this has been replaced by the solution of national problems." Ayoroa indicated the urgent need to call elections, since anything else would be a retreat from the peoples' desire to have the state powers fully democratized soon.

Armando Morales, from the Revolutionary Front of the Left [FRI], stated that the message "fully confirmed what the opposition envisioned: General Pereda's intention to extend his presidential mandate until 1980.

"This can no longer be considered a transition government. It must be considered a continuation of the previous government since the measures announced, particularly those regarding the economic situation, also involve those who have been sworn in as ministers and who have been cooperating in all armed forces systems since the 4 November 1964 coup," the FRI leader stated.

He then said that the new situation shows clearly that the opposition parties have nothing to discuss with the present government "since the presidential announcement imposes upon the Bolivian people a schedule for constitutionalization which has been rejected by the opposing parties." He maintained that the annulment of electoral registers and the opening of others is irrelevant since the most important thing that the opposition, the labor sector and the people have been requesting is a decree calling for general elections during the first half of 1979.

He asserted that his party is aware that the government is orchestrating the establishment of new parties "on the basis of new characters who supported General Pereda's nomination, and it is certain that the dialog will be reopened with parties which pretend to represent those of us who fought in the ranks of the resistance to fascism, which now intends to change its image."

He indicated experience shows that any economic crisis caused by mismanagement of state enterprises is always "blamed on the poorest sectors and not on the real originators of the crisis."

GASTON MOREIRA SECTOR OF FSB REITERATES SUPPORT FOR PEREDA

PY092324Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpts] The Gaston Moreira sector of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] fully indentifies itself with the president's recent message and with the need to renew contact in the next few days between representatives of political parties and the president.

Gaston Moreira has also said that the FSB wants general elections to be held as soon as possible so that the country can take the road to democracy through the free interplay of expressions of popular will. He made it clear, however, that the elections should be held in 1980, the year which has formerly been set by the president.

Regarding the efforts he is making to unify the FSB factions, Gaston Moreira said:

[Begin recording] We are also now striving for the unity of my party. Unfortunately, we have found on the part of Valverde and Gutierrez an obstinacy which simply means that they are acting in a personal way; they do not act (?serenely), which leads us to believe that they are only thinking of themselves, not of the higher demands of the fatherland.

YPFB GENERAL MANAGER CITES ADVANTAGES OF GAS SALES

PY111252Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Luis Salinas, general manager of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], has explained in Santa Cruz de la Sierra that the letter of intent signed with Brazil regarding the sale of Bolivian gas has the particular feature that it consolidates and strengthens the development agreements for the iron and steel industry.

This explanation was given to members of the Santa Cruz Regional Development Corporation. On that occasion, Salinas said that there are not many choices for selling gas to foreign markets since, in order to export to the Pacific, it would be necessary to build an infrastructure at a cost of over $1 billion. For this reason, Salinas added, the most advantageous markets are Argentina and Brazil. To the former, Bolivia is now selling 150 million cubic feet of gas per day.

Regarding gas reserves, the YPFB general manager said that they have been subject to [word indistinct], but it can be asserted that Bolivia has not endangered the future of its industrial development.

After these statements, the Santa Cruz press appeared to be strongly in favor of the gas sale to Brazil.

WIDESPREAD PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE REPORTED

PY150158Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1734 GMT 14 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 14 Nov (AFP)--Attacks, murders, and other acts of violence have been recorded during the past 24 hours in Brazil, especially in the northern and northwestern regions, at the closing of the campaign for the congressional elections to be held tomorrow.

In Natal, capital of Rio Grande do Norte State, Jesse Pinto Freire, candidate senator for the official party National Renewal Alliance [ARENA], was slightly wounded in his right leg while leading a march of party members. Pinto attributed the attack to members of the only legal oppostion party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB].

But members of the opposition party did not escape the political violence in that northern Brazilian state. Washington Luis, one of the MDB candidates for the provincial assembly, was seriously wounded in the neck, and two students who were participating in the campaign were wounded by bullets.

In the small town of Nova Cruz, a young man stabbed another simply because the latter was participating in campaign activity promoted by ARENA.

In Nossoro, the second largest city in Rio Grande do Norte, supporters of Deputy Vingt Rosado's candidacy stoned the house of Antonio de Padua Cantidio, his political opponent

In the city of Crato, Ceara State, also in the northeast, two councilmen from different factions of the official party died after shooting each other on a central plaza. In Porto Velho, capital of Rondonia Territory, an MDB rally was violently repressed by the police.

Several people were wounded, including a reporter and Federal Deputy Jeronimo Santana, MDB regional leader. In Vitoria, capital of Espirito Santo State, in the southeast of the country, university students could not go out on the streets to ask the support of the people for the Authentic MDB candidates because the police violently repressed their activities.

The students escaped the repression by seeking shelter at the metropolitan cathedral of Vitoria, where the archbishop, Msgr Joao Batista da Motta e Albuquerque, was celebrating mass.

In other Brazilian states, although no violent acts were recorded, the pre-electoral campaigns came to a conclusion in a tense and aggresive climate.

One third of the Senate and all members of the Federal Chamber of Deputies and the legislative assemblies in the 22 Brazilian states will be renewed tomorrow.

MONTORO TO TAKE ELECTION CHARGE TO SUPREME COURT

PY111918Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Nov 78 p 5 PY

[Excerpt] Senator Franco Montoro announced in Santos that he will bring charges against President Ernesto Geisel for crimes against the electoral law in the Supreme Court. His assistants probably will initiate the action today, citing as evidence speech made by General Geisel in Paraiba and broadcast by the national news agency on the "Voice of Brazil," in which he asks for votes for candidates of the National Renewal Alliance.

Montoro observed: "Unfortunate is the nation in which the example of corruption is provided by its highest authority." He said that the president should respect the rules which he himself set for party campaigns. Montoro explained: "The request for votes broadcast outside the hours provided by radio and television is a crime under the electoral law because it violates Article 12 of Decree Law 6,901. It is the same reason why I brought charges against Governor-elect Paulo Salim Maluf, because of a violation, and why I took preventive action against Governor Paulo Egydio Martins."

GENERAL ABREU SEEKS LEGAL REDRESS FOR SENTENCE

PY111857Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Nov 78 p 1 PY

[Text] General Hugo Abreu has submitted to the Federal Appeals Court in Brasilia a petition for a court injunction [mandado de seguranca] to annul the disciplinary sentence of 20 days in jail, which was imposed upon him in October as a result of his letter criticizing high-ranking authorities. The petition was signed by lawyers Claudio Lacombe and Rafael de Almeida Magalhaes. In it, Hugo Abreu cited the secret communique pronouncing the sentence, which he believes is "obviously illegal" because it is based on the conclusion that Abreu made statements of a political nature.

The injunction was requested late yesterday afternoon and the relator [the member of the court who studies the case before it] will be appointed today. According to Prosecutor Henrique Fonseca de Araujo, the courts do not allow for the possibility of granting a court injunction against disciplinary sanctions, but Abreu's lawyers say that there are precedents to the contrary in the Supreme Court.

The lawyers insisted that Gen Hugo Abreu's imprisonment was made possible only after "illegal tampering with a private letter addressed to a military colleague," in which he gave his reasons for leaving the military household. They added: "The political activity of the petitioner was limited to advocating a basic idea--withdrawing the army from the party dispute." Moreover, they quote a speech by Minister Fernando Bethlem supporting the candidacy of General Figueiredo and stated: "Here we have obvious participation in political and party activities."

After being informed of Hugo Abreu's stand, the spokesman for the Army Ministry, Col Edmirson Maranhao, stated that "in case the reports published by the press are true it is obvious that Gen Fernando Belfort Bethlem will resort to the appropriate legal measures to contest the action in accordance with the factors involved, as is his right."

Reports Banned

PY111905Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Nov 78 p 7 PY

[Excerpt] The censorship department of the federal police yesterday distributed a communique prohibiting radio and television stations from reporting on the court injunction filed by Gen Hugo Abreu against Army Minister Fernando Belfort Bethlem. This is the communique:

"By order of the justice minister, radio and television stations are hereby prohibited from broadcasting news, interviews or comments by either military men or civilians regarding the situation of Gen Hugo Abreu."

Bandeirantes radio and television network and Radio El Dorado received this communique at 1820. Radio stations Jovem Pan and Globo, as well as television station Globo, had not received the note by 1905.

The Sao Paulo journalists' union yesterday released a communique "protesting this new arbitrary action of the Justice Ministry," which had ordered federal police to prohibit radio and television stations from broadcasting "news, interviews or comments by either military men or civilians regarding the situation of Gen Hugo Abreu." According to the union, this new act of censorship of communications media "is basically another act of violence against the Brazilian people who continue to be treated as if they were unable to think for themselves."

O ESTADO VIEWS IMPACT OF ELECTIONS ON CARTER

PY131946Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Nov 78 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "An Evaluation of Carter's Government After Midterm Elections"]

[Text] President Carter was satisfied with the results of the elections to replace the House of Representatives, one-third of the Senate and the governorships of 36 [illegible]ces. His satisfaction was due to the fact that, contrary to results in the past, the elections just held gave no majority to the opposition party nor did they produce a leader who--provided present factors remain as they are--could challenge his reelection with much possibility of success. Just a few months ago the popularity polls showed Carter to be so low that nobody believed he could have any chance of being reelected for a second term or that he could lead his party to a victory in these elections held at the midterm of his mandate. In fact, the Republicans made some gains, 12 seats in the House, 3 Senate seats and 6 governorships. But these gains do not really change the balance of forces of the two parties in the two congressional houses and in the state governorships. Therefore, the President's party is still in the majority. But a simple majority in Congress does not automatically insure the easy acceptance of the leadership to be exercised by the President or the calm passage of laws which the President might propose. The two-party system prevails, especially in the realm of foreign policy, and it can either make easier or harder (as was the case with Nixon) the leadership of the President, particularly in a country like the United States in which the Senate and the President divide responsibility over the conduct of foreign policy; and in which each party is divided into two different wings which serve to complicate predictions made on the basis of simple congressional numbers. According to the opinion of our correspondent in Washington, the composition of the new U.S. Congress is more conservative than before. This fact should aid in improving cooperation and good relations--which were at such a low point during the Nixon and Ford administrations--between the executive and the legislative branches, thus contributing to more coherent U.S. policies and to enhanced U.S. prestige in the international field.

The mistakes of U.S. foreign policy affect not only the interests of the United States but also the world's power balance. Proof of this are the cases of Cyprus, which separated Greece and Turkey from NATO, and Angola, which opened the gates for the Soviets and Cubans to raid all over Africa with impunity--cases which resulted from misunderstandings between the U.S. executive and legislative branches. At the beginning of his presidency Carter made some great mistakes on account of his inexperience and his somewhat naive enthusiasm, and also because of the Senate mistrust--deeply ingrained at the time--of White House leadership attempts which were thought to be not only too strong but illegitimate. The result was that the powers of the Senate grew beyond what was just and appropriate. Carter seemed lost in the inextricable cobweb of his own contradictions, without knowing how to reconcile his motivations to defend human rights with the demands of realpolitik, and without succeeding in applying his human rights policy with a moral sense of balance. Despite all this and thanks to his own efforts, Carter managed to recover his prestige, winning the support of the Senate on issues over which they initially disagreed. In fact, the President won the ratification of the Panama Canal Treaty by the Senate, thus improving relations between the northern and southern parts of the continent. [paragraph continues]

The lifting of the arms embargo from Turkey imposed by the Senate brought that country back into NATO's fold. The approval of the arms sale "package" to three Middle East countries paved the way for the Camp David understandings--which Carter himself had said he would not have the courage to promote a year ago. All this contributed greatly to building up the prestige which U.S. presidents need so much to play their leadership role as head of a democratic power and in keeping with their country's history and power.

On the other hand, Carter continues to be somewhat unsuccessful domestically. His energy plan, which seeks the reduction of oil consumption by increasing its price through heavy taxation, simply did not have the success he expected. His plan, which intended to save 4.5 million barrels of oil per day by 1985, had to be revised and now its goal is to save from 2 to 2.5 million barrels per day. Although Carter considers the fight against inflation to be one of his government's essential objectives, he has confessed that he has no authority to control, through government action, prices and salaries, nor does he want to. We are not sure that the obstinate insistence of Carter in concluding a new SALT agreement, through new concessions to the Russians, will really serve the vital interests of the United States and the West.

Above all, President Carter has a historic task: reestablishing the confidence of the U.S. people in their institutions and values which were so bedraggled by Vietnam and Watergate. The evaluation to make a final judgment of Carter's government will depend precisely on the success or failure of his historic task.

SAO PAULO BISHOPS QUESTION NEED FOR SECURITY LAWS

PY142113Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Nov 78 p 2 PY

[Excerpt] With 33 affirmative votes and 1 abstention, the Sao Paulo bishops approved yesterday in Itaici a resolution entitled "Security Is Good for the Nation," which asks for the correction of "some distortions which violate the fundamental values of human dignity." The document also criticizes the doctrine of national security "based on the premise that the world is in a state of 'total war' waged against the democratic Western world by the communists which must be countered by 'total security.'"

The document was prepared with so much caution that every paragraph was voted on, amended and approved separately and it was the only document dealing with a political subject which was approved since the other one dealing with the 15 November elections was rejected by 23 votes to 9. This, however, does not mean that the bishops want to evade the election issue. The reason for the rejection was that this document said nothing new and only repeated viewpoints which each bishop had already made public within their respective dioceses.

CARNEIRO MAKES ELECTION 'WALK' IN RIO DE JANEIRO

PY110256Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 11 Nov 78 PY

[Text] In Rio de Janeiro opposition leader Nelson Carneiro has drawn public attention by conducting a walk through several streets of Copacabana. He stated that he will conduct a campaign based on such walks until election day. He added: I am very careful to walk with a maximum of two people so that the walk will not be confused with a protest march and become a pretext for police action.

CHURCH COMMUNIQUE SAYS DETAINEES DIED 'OUTSIDE THE LAW'

PY100125Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1910 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 Nov (AFP)--The Chilean Catholic Church asserted here today that many, if not all the people detained by security forces, died outside the law.

In a communique from its bishops, the church asked relatives of missing detainees to forgive and to abstain from vengeance. According to the Catholic Church, the confirmed cases of missing detainees in the country total 618, beginning with the 11 September 1973 military coup which ousted the late Socialist President Salvador Allende (1970-73).

This is the first statement from the Catholic organization on the fate of missing persons during the 4-and-1/2-year period the state of siege was in effect, between September 1973 and March 1978.

The bishops said: "Unfortunately, we have come to the conclusion that the government will not make a thorough investigation of what happened, which would allow us to establish the actual situation in each case and the appropriate responsibility."

We regret having to say that we are convinced that many if not all the missing detainees died outside the law, the statement adds.

The document was released at the end of a special meeting held here by the Permanent Committee of the Episcopate during which the situation of the 618 cases of missing persons revealed by their relatives was discussed.

The permanent episcopal committee stated: "We know that is is not easy to accept the death of loved ones, and even less so if they were victims of unjust violence."

The bishops added: We who have been with the relatives of the missing during their suffering, however, ask them in the name of Jesus Christ and of the Chilean people to forgive, to abstain from vengeance and, in their just effort to learn the truth, to limit themselves to legal procedures.

The communique charged that occasionally and on a lesser scale human rights are still violated in Chile, and warned that the church will denounce every single case which comes to its attention. We have to say that God's commandment not to kill is still a basic principle of all civilization, the Chilean church officials added.

Interior Minister Replies

PY101953Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 Nov 78 PY

[Communique issued in Santiago, Chile, on 10 November by Interior Minister Sergio Fernandes]

[Text] The Chilean episcopate's permanent committee issued a declaration yesterday regarding alleged missing persons. In this connection the interior minister has the duty to report:

1. The interior minister categorically rejects the assumptions and statements included in that declaration, which supports claims that have not been established by any court;

2. He categorically rejects the assumption that the Chilean Government does not want to investigate the cases of alleged missing persons, or the charge that it has been reluctant to do so;

3. The government's activity and good will in this regard are quite well-known. On 15 June 1978, the interior minister ordered an in-depth investigation into the [words indistinct] submitted to him regarding each particular case, in view of the great difficulties involved after the civil war situation which previously existed and since many people wish to exploit this situation to the detriment of Chile;

4. He regrets the unfortunate coincidence of this declaration by the episcopal committee and an international event in which a slanderous campaign is being conducted against Chile and its government. The interior minister is certain that this coincidence is accidental. This coincidence highlights the prudence with which these details must be handled by those invested with moral and religious authority since they may be used as tools for [word indistinct] goals by the enemies of Chile;

5. The Chilean Government will continue the relentless and careful investigation of all cases, without permitting anyone to divert it from the correct path [words indistinct] providing details as they are found, in the manner established a few months ago, and when deemed necessary. The interior minister or other government authorities will speak for the government, upholding the principles of humanity, Christianity and nationalism--which are and have always been defended by the government since these principles are not dependent upon the individuals who fulfill specific functions at the moment.

COURT PREPARES FOR INVESTIGATION OF MISSING PERSONS

PY141318Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2341 GMT 13 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 Nov, (AFP)--The Chilean Supreme Court today ordered the country's courts of appeals to send in the names and identification of people in their jurisdictions who have presumably disappeared so that these cases can be investigated.

Court sources reported that this is a preliminary step to the appointment of an itinerant judge for each case.

According to figures submitted by the Chilean Catholic Church, 651 persons disappeared between 11 September 1973 and February 1978 while the state of siege was in force.

Court sources indicated that the lists to be sent by the country's courts of appeals will be checked against the lists submitted to the Supreme Court by the Catholic Church of people who have presumably disappeared.

BRIEFS

PRC PARTICIPATES IN FAIR--For the first time in 7 years, the PRC is participating in the annual international fair in Santiago. The PRC stand occupies an area of 1,000 square meters and exhibits samples of three different sectors of activity: light industry, textiles and crafts. Light industry samples include cameras, watches, cigarettes, bicycles, etc. The director of the PRC stand indicated that his country's participation is aimed at illustrating the growing friendship between the two countries and the desire to increase bilateral trade. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 6 Nov 78 PY]

NICARAGUAN GUERRILLAS ARRIVE IN BOGOTA ON 12 NOV

PA121844Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The third group of Nicaraguan guerrillas who sought refuge in the Colombian Embassy in Managua arrived at El Dorado airport at noon today. They expect to remain in Colombia until they can return to their fatherland for the final battle against dictator Somoza. The group is composed of six engineers, university students and a newsman who was in prison for several months for having written against the Somoza regime. The refugees said that details of the final attack against Somoza are being worked out in Nicaragua and that they expect him to be overthrown by the end of the year. Jose Luis Nogales one of the refugees, said that about 5,000 persons had died in the September war, including combatants and members of the National Guard.

GUERRILLAS STEAL EQUIPMENT FROM CHRYSLER, OSTO FIRMS

PA101634Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2312 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Nov (AFP)--It has been unofficially reported that the M-19 guerrilla group reappeared here today, carrying out attacks against installations of the Chrysler Colmotores Company and an electronic equipment firm.

After overpowering the watchmen the guerrillas fled with radiocommunications equipment and weapons belonging to Chrysler. They also distributed flysheets attacking the Colombian Government. They later attacked the Osto Company, from which they stole typewriters, mimeograph machines and electronic perforators. The M-19 took credit for the kidnaping and execution 3 years ago of union leader Jose Raquel Mercado, whom it accused of betraying the working classes.

MINISTER DISCUSSES DRUG OPERATIONS, CHARGES OF TORTURE

PA141415Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Barranquilla, Colombia--Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva has stressed here Colombia's respect for human rights. He said that the issue of torture is a smokescreen used by subversives to confuse the people and create chaos in the country. Camacho Leyva and high-ranking military officers visited Baranquilla (?yesterday) to put into operation an air base from which operations against organized drug trafficking gangs in Guajira and other areas of the Colombian northern coast will be directed. The minister said that the charges of torture will be investigated by the government through the attorney general's office and military judges. He said that the strategy of subversion lies in launching smokescreens to hide what it commits against the country's sovereignty. Minister Camacho Leyva said that antinarcotics operations have been successful. He said that this scourge will have been eliminated in the future thanks to the participation of military forces and the cooperation of the people of Guajira.

COST OF OIL IMPORTS SET AT $250 MILLION

PA110328Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 10 Nov (AFP)--The Colombian Government revealed today that oil imports this year will cost $250 million. Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo said upon making the disclosure that the imported petroleum will be sufficient to meet the nation's demand. He added that he has always supported the nation's undertaking an intense campaign of hydrocarbons exploration and exploitation and a drastic policy of rationing. Colombia, he noted, has invested approximately $180 million in exploration and exploitation together with companies of other nations. The search for petroleum 1 year ago was done by Colombia alone but the government has determined it was more economical to use foreign companies.

VADORA PREVIEWS PRINCIPLES OF NEW CONSTITUTION

PY150147Y Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 78 PY

[Text] "The new constitution will not contain any elements alien to the Uruguayan way of life." This was stated by Lt Gen Julio Cesar Vadora, who also added that "the future constitution will be based on principles established at the time of the country's independence." The current ambassador to Paraguay [and former army commander] emphasized that the constitution will be firmly based on the principles of representative democracy, right to employment and the freedom of each Uruguayan to choose his own destiny. He reasserted that in the 1981 elections there will be no room for groups whose ideologies are not in keeping with the process which the country is currently experiencing. "I refer specifically to groups of Marxist leanings whose ideologies seek to unleash violence in the country," said Vadora.

U.S. USE OF COMPENSATORY RIGHTS PROTESTED

PY102155Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1247 GMT 10 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Nov (AFP)--It was learned today from reliable sources that Uruguay has protested the U.S. decision to impose compensatory rights on Uruguayan manufactured textile and leather goods exported to the United States. According to the sources, Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez yesterday expressed to U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzulo the concern and uneasiness of the Uruguayan Government over that action, which was labeled surprising by both government officials and exporters. Reports from the United States indicate that the Treasury Department has ordered implementation of extra charges of 42 percent for wool products and 13 percent for leather goods from Uruguay. It was deduced that this measure aims at counterbalancing subsidies which, through reimbursements, Uruguay grants to industrialists. Implementation of the extra charge caused surprise here because last year Economy Minister Valentin Arismendi reached an agreement under which the U.S.Government agreed not to impose compensatory rights for a year and a half, during which time Uruguay would progressively cancel reimbursements. The third and last stage of the cancellation will take place next January, according to the minister. Meanwhile, local industrialists said the measure could cause an economic setback because some U.S. importers are beginning to rescind established contracts. With implementation of the additional tax, prices of Uruguayan products are no longer competitive in the U.S. market. Uruguayan export of leather goods to the United States last year totaled $30 million, while textiles reached $10 million.

Notwithstanding the uneasiness caused here, official sources discarded the possibility that economic officials would visit Washington to discuss the problem with their U.S. counterparts, although it was said that the problem will be discussed at a technical level. Finally, it was indicated that the measure is not political, but is only the result of strong pressure by U.S. unions and industrialists who want to prevent competition by foreign products.

VISITING U.S. OFFICIALS DISCUSS TARIFF PROBLEMS

PY141913Y Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 78 PY

[Text] U.S. State Department Deputy Assistant Secretary for South American Affairs Ralph Guzman and Timothy Brown, country officer for Paraguay and Uruguay, have paid courtesy visits to some Uruguayan Government officials, commanders of the armed forces and Foreign Ministry officials. Guzman and Brown also met with the finance and economy minister, with whom they talked about difficulties created for entry of Uruguayan products into the U.S. market through the imposition of countervailing tariffs by the U.S. Government.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN SHOOT COLOMBIANS ALONG BORDER

PA141601Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Two Colombians were shot dead and three others were wounded by Venezuelan National Guardsmen. The Colombians were caught by surprise as they tried to illegally cross the border, press reports from Cucuta, Colombia, said. The victims were reported to be Alirio Martinez and Jose Gallardo. They were surprised by National Guardsmen as they entered Venezuelan territory. The incident happened in the Catatumbo area. It was finally reported that the bodies and the three wounded individuals were taken to the city of Cucuta, 600 km from Bogota.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES AGENDA FOR COLOMBIA VISIT

PA140430 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 13 Nov 78 PA

[Freddy Baptista report from Miraflores Palace]

[Excerpts] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Dr Simon Alberto Consalvi has said that the topic of the Colombian-Venezuelan conflict will not be discussed during his visit to Bogota. As is already known, Foreign Minister Consalvi has accepted an invitation for an official visit to Colombia from 9 to 11 December. Following are Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi's remarks:

[Begin recording] [Question] You are scheduled to travel to Bogota where you will be staying for 3 days. Will the Venezuelan-Colombian conflict be discussed at that meeting?

[Answer] We are in the midst of elections and a government transition and it would not be advisable to discuss that topic. [end recording]

Consalvi added that the topics he will discuss with the Colombian Government will include drug traffic, the problems of La Guajira, the study of common hydrographic basins and a number of other topics. The topic of marine and submarine delimitation will not be included on the agenda.

BORDER WITH COLOMBIA TO BE CLOSED DURING ELECTIONS

PA131508Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry has announced that the Venezuelan-Colombian border will be closed for 12 hours on 3 December because of the Venezuelan elections. The measure will be in effect from 0600 to 1800 that Sunday. In accordance with the Republic IV Plan, the interior and defense ministries will carry out, through the armed forces, a security operation. Free transit of persons and vehicles will be suspended at the main border posts between Venezuela and Colombia in the states of Zulia, Tachira, Apure and Barinas.

CONSALVI: SOMOZA'S STUBBORNNESS LEADING TO 'ABYSS'

PA132247Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2046 GMT 13 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 13 Nov (LATIN)--The Venezuelan Government feels that "Gen (Anastasio) Somoza's stubbornness is leading him toward intransigence," Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said here today.

The official, who spoke to newsmen at the Miraflores Presidential Palace, deplored the fact that "President Somoza's stubbornness has not allowed him to realize where this situation is leading him and to what degree he is condemning Nicaragua to suffering that is not acceptable from any logical standpoint." According to Consalvi, Somoza's intransigence "is leading him where we expect."

"Where?" a newsman asked.

"To the abyss," said Consalvi.

"When?"

"As soon as possible," concluded the foreign minister.

FORMER PRESIDENT VIEWS CIA ROLE IN LATIN AMERICA

PA1400047Y Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Nov 78 p D-1 PA

[Excerpts] You will be able to say abroad, whatever the outcome of the 3 December Venezuelan elections, that the winning party will undoubtedly have the support of the losing party, said former President Romulo Betancourt at the International Conference on Democracy, Autocracy and Totalitarianism.

The statement was a demonstration of confidence in the democratic system that has existed in the country since 1958 and was contained in a message that he left for the foreign personages who attended this conference of notable political scientists and economists. In his lengthy dissertation, the top leader of the Democratic Action [AD] Party said that one thing on which all parties at the conference agreed was the well-known phrase that democracy is the least evil of all systems.

Betancourt, who labeled himself a politician and not a political scientist because he focuses on matters with specific intentions, reviewed the past and present of Latin American reality. He denied reports that all government coups in this hemisphere were due to bad policy by the chiefs of state and made reference to internal and external forces.

Among the external forces, I must emphasize the numerous spectacular exploits of the CIA and the U.S. embassies. It is unquestionable that the mysterious and shadowy CIA, and sometimes, indirectly, the U.S. embassies, have played a role in the overthrow of popularly elected Latin American governments.

Here we have three men, added Betancourt: Caldera and I, who have assumed responsibilities as chief of state, and Gonzalo Barrios, who, without having been president of the republic, has been in places where decisions have been made during the administrations of our party. We know that the task of discussing and struggling with multinational companies and with the U.S. Government is not easy. It is difficult and demands determination and will, but also discretion. This was ironically but very graphically stated by Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau: It is very dangerous to sleep beside an elephant, even if it is friendly, because it could have a nightmare and trample us to death.

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Antonin Fornusek, the first ambassador appointed by Czechoslovakia to Venezuela, presented his credentials today to Foreign Affairs Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 2 Nov 78 PA]

ADOLFO AHUMADA SPEAKS ON NEWS MEDIA, VENEZUELAN GUERRILLAS

PA150200Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0339 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[From "Edicion Especial" program with Mayin Correa; interview with Government and Justice Minister Adolfo Ahumada--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] It has been said that there are several government jobs that entail no important functions. One of them is the presidency of the Carnival Board. Another is the Government Ministry, which in the last few years did in fact not have many functions which could be felt in the management of the government's affairs. Nevertheless, since you took office the effectiveness of this ministry has been felt more. What is the cause of the weakness of the Government Ministry, the lack of effective functions and the orientation which you are trying to give it?

[Answer] I believe that there has been a mistaken impression concerning the functions of the Government and Justice Ministry, perhaps because it is basically an administrative and service ministry. It does not enjoy the same consideration which the people give to, say, the Public Works Ministry, which constructs roads; the Education Ministry, which builds schools; the Health Ministry, which builds hospitals and clinics. These are reflected in material accomplishments and have an immediate physical, palpable, visible and practical effect for the people. This does not occur with other government departments, specifically with the Government and Justice Ministry, which is a service ministry from which the people receive services.

This ministry deals with all matters concerning migration, The Migration Department being part of the ministry. The Post Office and Telecommunications Department are parts of this ministry. The property registry and general public registry are parts of this ministry. The latter are parts of the internal and external face of the country that deal with transactions by private public corporations and individuals in the country. All national property movement is channeled through the public registry, which is part of the Government and Justice Ministry.

We also have the responsibility for the Communications Media Department, the problem of censorship, the problem of coordination with the National Guard--especially now that the National Guard has pulled back. The Government and Justice Ministry is the bond between the National Guard and the central government. I was very pleased, for example, when I signed, together with the president of the republic, the promotion of [National Guard chief of staff] Lieutenant Colonel Flores to the rank of full colonel. I believe that the ministry now has greater importance due to the withdrawal of the National Guard.

[Question] Are you telling me that in the last 10 years the promotions did not come from the executive branch?

[Answer] Yes, they did, definitely. The formality was fulfilled, but it was just a formality--and that is a fact which should be accepted. It was barely a formality, its importance diminished by the fact that, as we all know, the National Guard had very much assumed a leading role in the management of the country's destiny. That leading role was so strong that the commander in chief of the National Guard also had the constitutional function of chief of government, a problem which has now been overcome. The formalities were fulfilled, but those formalities now have, in my judgment, greater importance than the formalities which might have existed before when the National Guard played the leading role. Now it is true--and this was demonstrated on 11 October with the military salute which the National Guard chiefs gave to President Royo--it is true that the National Guard is an institution of national service, of service to the people, service to the country, subject to civilian authority.

[Question] I consider it important to discuss your functions related to the communications media. We who work in the communications media also know of the National Guard's interference in the media. Does the withdrawal of the National Guard, in this specific instance, end interference in any form in the media?

[Answer] The National Guard's so-called interference in the communications media may have been "under the table," if it existed at all. You say it existed. For this purpose let us start from the premise that it did exist. I wish to say that that was a stage which has been overcome in the life of national information. After the enactment of the press law, after entering this stage which began on 11 October 1978, the communications media are managed freely, without interference. Fortunately, there are laws which regulate the operation of the communications media and the directors of newspapers, the directors of communications media. The directors of positions within those media can rest at ease and without concern because their activity will develop subject only to the regulating laws, without intervention even from us--who are only the guardians for the fulfillment of the law--or from the National Guard.

[Question] The newspapers published a communique issued by you explaining a matter which came to the public's attention. I was one who questioned this. That is, the fact that the newspaper CRITICA on 1 November published an exclusive report, signed by Pedro Miranda, of an interview with Eden Pastora concerning troops in training. He said "Yes, there is a group of Venezuelans which we took into the Panamanian mountains, where they are being trained." That part was in quotation marks in the paper CRITICA. You explained that there was no truth in this. You left it there, but I want to go further. This is a signed article by a journalist from a fairly responsible agency which has an office in Panama. I believe that, out of respect for public opinion and for international opinion, I wish to go beyond your explanation in the sense that those involved, according to the press law, should give more of an explanation and not stop with a communique, with all due respect for the truth which you deserve in this country. This is a very serious matter that this might be true and which Panama should explain further through you to make it clearer and determine whether Eden Pastora did say this--whether a recording exists--explaining it better. What do you say?

[Answer] (?You did not really believe me, did you?)

[Question] No, I do not really want you to convince me. The fact is that I do not visualize this very clearly and would not like this to remain as is--that a person can lie in the name of Panama on one of the most serious points for this country, which is our sovereignty.

[Answer] That is true, quite true. I do not understand, nor do I know the origin of Commander Cero's statements. I am not even sure that those were his exact words. I have not yet been able to find a subsequent statement, which has apparently not reached Panama, which, one might say, contains the confirmation. Therefore, you will forgive me if I cannot say that Commander Eden Pastora has explained his statement on the supposed Venezuelan troops being trained in Panama.

I believe that one of two things could have happened: One, confusion on the part of journalist Miranda. These interviews held in the jungle, under security difficulties, are sometimes done hastily, without possibility of explanations, and I do not know whether a recorder was used or not. However, these interviews are always subject--when they are done this way and especially under armed guerrilla situations--subject to interference in relation to the truth.

It could also be that commander Eden Pastora himself did make a statement that could mean that there are in fact troops from Venezuela or some other nation as a way to demonstrate greater strength of the guerrillas which he commands or leads.

This would have a psychological effect on the opposition; in this case on President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard forces. This could have been the case. Occasionally this is part of psychological warfare, of which I do not have a thorough knowledge. It is my understanding that psychological warfare is often a matter of trying to give the impression that one's forces are larger than they really are, that the forces are better trained than they really are, and this may have been the cause. I cannot affirm this to you, nor can I affirm that that journalist Miranda's effort was obstructed by the difficulties of the interview. This could also have been the case.

What we can say for certain is that investigation of this matter was very thorough, very serious, and we can affirm that there really are no troops from any country training in Panama, or any even stationed in Panama, to fulfill any war mission in Nicaragua--absolutely none. We have been very careful.

Naturally, sometimes we have not been able to prevent humanitarian work, which does exist, and we know that it sometimes causes grief and unrest. We have not been able to avoid receiving, with Panama's traditional hospitality, some exiles who participated, even rose up in arms in this guerrilla action, and not only in Nicaragua. You may remember that on other occasions Panama has fulfilled a similar humanitarian role. You may remember that when Aldo Moro was kidnaped in Italy Panama offered to accept the kidnapers if they spared the life of that man of such high prestige--a professional, a serious political leader, a university professor and one of the best scholarly writers of Italy. We offered shelter, and this sometimes happens. We know that it causes unrest, but as long as these persons do not interfere in our domestic affairs, we believe that we can communicate the traditional humanitarian spirit of the Panamanians and maintain our own security.

However, the question of training troops goes beyond a humanitarian spirit and is something else. We hope that in some way we can better explain what I am aware I have not been able to explain very well. I hope to be able to affirm that it is not so and we are going to be on guard to prevent it.

ROYO ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR INFORMATION MINISTRY

PA140434Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0205 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Journalists' day speech by Panamanian President Dr Aristides Royo at ceremony held at Journalists' House in Panama City--live]

[Excerpts] I would like to make the following specific announcements: Tonight we instructed Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Ozores to present us during this week with a draft of a plan to create the post of press attache in those embassies that would be of the greatest interest to us, such as the embassies in Colombia and Costa Rica, our border countries, in the United States and Spain, in some other South American countries and perhaps in other embassies.

I would also like to announce the government's intention to create an information ministry. We want this ministry to be created under two conditions--first, it should consult with the journalists union and with all those who, although they are not members of the union, are nonetheless journalists, and like all other citizens are entitled to provide their opinions about this law creating an Information Ministry.

We want the law and the creation of this ministry to be fully discussed. We want it to be an expression of precisely those persons who would have to work to make this ministry a success. This ministry would not be created to censor or (?limit) the freedom of expression of Panamanian journalists. The main objective of this ministry would be to try to systematize and (?manage) information and its publication, as well as the public relations involved in all of the state's activities, guaranteeing that all this is done the correct way.

The second condition is that the creation of this ministry--and this is in keeping with the austerity plan, just like creating the post of embassy attache with the savings we will make within the diplomatic corps itself--this ministry, I repeat, should not create any additional expenses other than those currently allotted for activities connected with information and public relations in the budget for the state and the autonomous institutions.

Since the executive is making announcements and simultaneously implementing these announcements, I feel very pleased tonight to present the president of the journalists union with this project--with the warning that it should be taken as a kind of pre-draft of the law creating an Information Ministry. It includes an explanation of its purpose, and it is for you to study. [applause]

PRESIDENT URGES GOVERNORS TO EXERCISE FULL AUTHORITY

PA111504Y Panama City LA REPUBLICA in English 10 Nov 78 p 1 PA

[Excerpt] President Aristides Royo will make every effort to improve the image of the provincial governor--from that of a simple political figure to one able to take full advantage of the powers invested in him.

"I want you to exercise full authority as my personal representatives in your province", Royo told the newly appointed governors during their first briefing session held at the Presidencia yesterday.

As his representatives he urged them to keep in close touch with him for proper coordinating purposes.

The president also disclosed that effective January, 1979, all governors will be on the same salary level "because every province holds the same importance, rank and category to the executive branch."

Former governors were paid on basis of the size and importance of the province, with Panama, Colon and Chiriqui governors receiving the highest salaries.

Accompanying Royo during his session with the nine governors were Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella and Minister of Government and Justice Adolfo Ahumada.

Royo said he was pleased over the appointments, because "each was merited."

The president then referred to newly appointed governor of Colon, labor leader Antonio Yepes de Leon who has been under fire by most of the 40 Atlantic side community representatives.

He said Yepes de Leon was "an untiring fighter for improvements in his province. Many are unaware that this man is a member of the Colon Free Zone board from which position he developed many programs of community benefit."

Shortly after the nine governors, were named, the Colon community representatives objected to Yepes de Leon's appointment.

They sought and obtained a hearing with President Royo to express their objections to the appointment. Royo, however, was adamant. He said the appointment was his prerogative, and he felt he had made a good choice.

Whereupon the dissident representatives went before the assembly of community representatives to lodge their protests, and said publicly, they would desist from attending any sessions of the provincial coordinating council, if Yepes de Leon's appointment is not withdrawn.

As governor of the province Yepes de Leon heads the council.

Several representatives from the province of Darien also protested the re-appointment of Olivia Othon as governor of that province. Following a visit to the Presidencia for talks on the matter with Royo, however, they accepted the appointment and pledged their support to the governorship.

In yesterday's session Royo urged the governors to collaborate with the community representatives in their respective provinces, and asked them "to act with loyalty, honesty and respect for the judicial organ."

He pointed out to the heads of provinces that each branch has its functions within the government.

"For this reason the president of the republic, with powers invested in him by the constitution, appoints the governors, and there is no article therein which points to the naming of community representatives as such. The governor can be a community representative or any other person qualified for the position", he said.

Royo was specific in also pointing out that the executive branch has made no recommendations for the mayors to be appointed shortly.

This, he said, is up to the governors who must present a list of three candidates from which the community representatives will choose the mayor of each district.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT

PA100434Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores met with Costa Rican President Carazo Odio and Foreign Minister Calderon Fournier at the Juan Santamaria Airport. Foreign Minister Ozores was the bearer of a document setting forth fundamental aspects of Latin American peace and respect for human rights. The document was signed by the two Costa Rican officials and will be signed by high-ranking Latin American officials.

NEW ASSEMBLY CLOSES, CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS APPROVED

PA120238Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 11 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] The regular session of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives closed this morning at the Justo Arosemena Palace in this capital. The approval of the amendments to our 1972 constitution, in what constituted [the assembly's] second constitutional action, stood out significantly during the session meeting since the assembly's installation on 11 October.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES CORREGIMIENTO REPRESENTATIVES

PA091531Y Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Commentary by Milciades Ortiz during the "Conciencia" program]

[Text] The National Assembly of Representatives is gradually becoming a veritable circus, to the shame of the people's power. In its first period of general sessions, accusations were exchanged, blocs and cliques emerged and so did provincial regionalism.

As if this were not enough, the honorable representatives of Colon left the meeting in anger because they were not consulted regarding the choice of a governor. On the other hand, the plenum of the Assembly of Representatives proposed a resolution supporting assembly President Victor Corrales, who has been charged with arbitrary behavior.

Justifiably, many Panamanians want to have nothing to do with the so-called people's power because they have doubts regarding the analytical capability, the sense of discipline and the seriousness of the members. So far, the behavior of the representatives leaves much to be desired.

They may decide to investigate me, since the Assembly of Representatives is going to investigate the social communications media. Let them investigate me. I will continue to criticize the defects of the honorable representatives just as I will continue to applaud their virtues. It is just as well, esteemed listeners, that the sessions of the National Assembly of Representatives will end in a few days.

RADIO MIA DERIDES COSTLY ASSEMBLY SESSIONS

PA142116Y Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1710 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Unattributed commentary: "The National Assembly of Representatives"]

[Text] The National Assembly of Representatives held sessions from 11 October to 11 November in accordance with the constitution. During this period, the Panamanian people learned very little about the assembly's work. On various occasions, the Panamanian community has questioned the justification of this annual meeting of the corregimiento representatives. The question has not been answered, because it is difficult to justify such an investment of the Panamanian people's money.

What do the representatives do during that month? What does the country achieve with these sessions? What is the importance of having the corregimiento representatives meet from 11 October to 11 November? These questions have been repeatedly asked by the Panamanians without their obtaining an answer.

Government funds are invested in a meeting that is an exhibition of the oratory skill and ability of some corregimiento representatives. They use the meeting to question various top government officials and to send a few recommendations to the national government which end up being shelved in the dusty desks of lazy Panamanian bureaucrats. The meeting is used by some representatives to see colleagues from remote corregimientos. Undoubtedly, it is a great investment in human relations, but we obtain very scant results from the annual meeting of the Assembly of Representatives. For example, this year the most significant work was the culmination of the constitutional reforms which received very little comment.

What we must stress regarding this experimental practice of the national government is the heavy expenditure that is made to maintain more than 500 corregimiento representatives here with all expenses paid. Besides the monthly wage they receive during the meeting, each of the corregimiento representatives who stays in Panama City receives lodgings and meals paid by the Panamanian people, who suffer all kinds of calamities while their own money is spent on a meeting that in final analysis produces nothing positive for the correct development of the country. This monthlong meeting costs the national treasury more than 200,000 balboas which could be better spent on the nation's material, cultural and social advancement. But it seems that there is more interest in satisfying the pressures in support of the corregimiento system in the country's political organization. For us, these meetings have no justification because of their costly and unproductive nature.

CHIRIQUI OIL TERMINAL CONSTRUCTION WORKERS STRIKE

PA102103Y Panama City Circuito RPC in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Report by Osman Ferguson from Chiriqui--live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Puerto Armuelles--One hundred and fifty employees working on the construction of the oil terminal in Puerto Armuelles went on strike last Monday, paralyzing all work and closing the road from Armuelles to Burica where the work on the oil terminal is taking place. The workers want a moratorium [as heard] on the payment of wage readjustments, back pay for construction work done on the Alanje mill, equal pay for Panamanian and foreign workers and technicians, a reduction of foreign personnel and more employment for Panamanian labor.

When the strike began on Monday the strikers closed the road from Armuelles to Burica. This ended on Wednesday when Capt Lorenzo Drake of the National Guard talked to the strikers, who agreed to reopen the road. Then an incident took place between an executive of the firm and a group of workers who tried to overturn a vehicle. The executive fired shots into the air to scare them off.

Yesterday afternoon, another group of workers who tried to reach the firm's office to collect their weekly wages were insulted. They responded by throwing rocks and breaking the windows in the Tellepsen Wallace office. Several people were injured during the incidents and three others arrested by the National Guard. They were released a few hours later.

EXILED STUDENT LEADER RETURNS UNDER AMNESTY

PA120430Y Panama City LA REPUBBLICA in Spanish 10 Nov 78 p 1 PA

[Text] Federico Britton, a former student leader who had been residing in Mexico City, returned to the country last night. He was met at Tocumen International Airport by a group of politicians who are members of the Panamenist Party and several student delegations. Years ago Mr Britton was linked to local bank robberies. He has returned to the country under the terms of an amnesty granted by the president of the republic, Dr Aristides Royo.

OPPOSITION NEWSPAPER LA PALABRA REPORTED CEASING PUBLICATION

PA082054Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 8 Nov 78 p 48 PA

[From "La Llorona" column]

[Text] The newspaper LA PALABRA has practically ceased publication in Chiriqui. The paper's few issues had national circulation. There is talk of publishing another newspaper with the name EL INDEPENDIENTE.

Closure Denied

PA102225Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 10 Nov 78 p 4 PA

[From the "Los Nombres y Los Hechos" column]

[Text] Rodrigo Miranda Morales, director of the newspaper LA PALABRA of David, has sent a telegram to this paper saying that LA PALABRA has not ceased publication and that its third issue is already on the streets. He adds that the paper has received new equipment and moved to its own locale. LA PALABRA is a weekly opposition paper which hopes to become a daily in the future.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN HELICOPTER VIOLATES NATIONAL TERRITORY

PA150230Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Nov 78 PA

[Text] During a news conference this afternoon, Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey confirmed that the Nicaraguan National Guard had once again violated national territory. According to the minister, two Sikorsky helicopters landed on Costa Rican territory 1 km from the building of the Costa Rican Electricity Institute in the community of Los Chiles. The incident occurred yesterday afternoon when the two helicopters were seen landing. A public force patrol was sent to the area, but when it arrived, the helicopters took off.

The complaint against this new violation of national territory will be presented first to the Foreign Ministry authorities. Once a report is completed, it will be submitted to the OAS.

Without identifying the countries, the interior minister announced during a news conference this afternoon that the government is conducting negotiations with several neighboring countries in order to purchase antiaircraft equipment to be used exclusively for defensive operations.

A large detachment is still stationed in Los Chiles carrying out patrol missions [words indistinct], it was learned this afternoon.

Minister Echeverria Brealey said this afternoon that a number of Nicaraguan National Guardsmen and Somozist officials have carried out provocative actions. Evidence of this, the minister said, are the multiple raids into Costa Rican territory through the gardens of the Penas Blancas post, which the Nicaraguan soldiers entered. For the time being, the minister commented, there is no point in filing a complaint with any high-ranking official. The logical thing to do is to act prudently in order to prevent friction since they would be very happy to get some response from us. The idea is not to swallow the bait.

The situation in Costa Rica will remain critical so long as uncertainty and chaos prevail in Nicaragua, the interior minister added. He noted that the situation is becoming increasingly intolerable for the government. Although the worst is apparently over, a serious problem may arise any moment. Echeverria reiterated that Somoza seeks to internationalize a domestic problem. In that way, international military forces could be brought in to resolve his problem. In less than 48 hours we would have an international army on the border area, he said, which is what he wants, but what we do not accept.

CAPTURED NICARAGUAN NATIONAL GUARDSMEN RELEASED

PA141544Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Text] After being under arrest for several days, the Nicaraguan National Guardsmen captured near the border following an armed clash were released by Costa Rica today. Here is a special report from Radio Columbia of Costa Rica:

[Live or recorded] This is a report from Costa Rica for Radio Corporacion. The four National Guardsmen who were apparently seized by members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] during a clash are in San Jose were first taken to the city of Liberia, Guanacaste, from which they were transferred to San Jose for questioning by national security authorities. It has been reported that the 4 guardsmen were identified as [name indistinct] 43, with (?2) children; (Julio Vargas Rosales), 32, with 3 children; (Diego de Vasquez Suarez), 27, with 4 children; and (Monico Velarde), 50, with 10 children.

That is the report regarding the four Nicaraguan National Guardsmen who were captured (?following a clash) with the FSLN. Here is another newsman with more details:

An agreement was apparently reached this afternoon on the four Nicaraguans arrested by the Costa Rican Civil Guard. Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey has just announced that [words indistinct] the four Nicaraguans were released a few minutes ago. At this time, the four Nicaraguans are on their way to Los Chiles, where they reside. The Costa Rican Security Agency reached the conclusion that these men are linked in some way to the Somozist National Guard, but (?since evidence was not obtained) they were released. [passage indistinct]

PRESENCE OF SOMOZIST AGENTS PROVOCATEURS DENOUNCED

PA141919Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Station editorial]

[Text] The arrest of a group of Somozist citizens on Costa Rican territory is nothing new. Somoza has sent all kinds of people to Costa Rica, including those who promote scandals, provoke traffic incidents in the streets and insult the Carazo administration. They have instructions from Somoza. They are sent and paid by Somoza to cause problems for Costa Rica. Somoza wants to cause problems for the Costa Rican people and government. The Costa Rican people should be aware that those people are spies. They are sent by Somoza to provoke incidents.

A group of citizens was recently very annoyed because some luxurious cars were provoking incidents on Colon Street. Some other citizens were annoyed by the insults of some Nicaraguans against the Carazo administration. None of those Nicaraguans are refugees. None of them have suffered the abuses of the regime. Instead they have received the wages and benefits of a system of dictatorship and oppression. They are people who are paid and sent by Somoza to cause problems and to change the Costa Ricans' support for the struggle against Somoza.

Somoza has many spies in Costa Rica. We have to be alert in the face of the invasion of false Nicaraguans, false patriots, people who come to change our very clear support. The Somozist radio network has been inciting and inflaming passions during the past few days. Somoza seeks a confrontation between peoples. He seeks a division between friends. He tries to remain in power by provoking incidents between Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans. But Somoza will not achieve his objectives. We should be alert and denounce the spies in order to return them to Nicaragua.

CAPTURED SANDINISTS PREDICT OVERTHROW THIS YEAR

PA141948Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1723 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Four members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) have stated that a new armed offensive will be launched in Nicaragua before the end of the year. The guerrillas are being held at one of the San Jose police precincts. They were captured on Saturday morning in Isla Chica, Los Chiles District, on the border with Nicaragua.

Mauricio Chamorro, leader of the "Jose Adan Castillo" squad, and his subordinates, Luis Zavala, Tony Romero and William (he did not give his last name), said that "this Christmas we hope to speak as free men to the Nicaraguan people and the world from the Bunker." The Bunker is the name given to Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle's presidential residence.

The four Sandinists last week captured four Nicaraguan agriculturalists living in Los Chiles whom they accused of being spies or "ears," as they are popularly called, for the Nicaraguan National Guard.

Chamorro urged the Nicaraguan people to remain calm during the operations that will be coming. "We are going to liberate them. We will be in Managua before the month of December," he said.

The "ears" were sent back to the area of Los Chiles after they were questioned by members of the National Security Agency or Costa Rican intelligence police. It was proven that they were passing information to the Nicaraguan Army. The denounced spies have been living in Los Chiles for approximately 8 years and have been involved in agricultural work.

The four Sandinists will be deported to Panama in the next few hours.

CARAZO HAILS CARTER VETO OF BEEF IMPORT BILL

PA141530Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has expressed pleasure over U.S. President James Carter's decision to veto the bill curbing Costa Rica's beef exports. Carter's decision to veto the bill reducing U.S. imports of fresh, refrigerated and frozen beef brings our peoples even closer and contributes to our relations, Carazo said yesterday.

The U.S. Congress approved the bill even though it was proved that beef imports from Latin America are not harmful to the U.S. economy.

The cattlemen are also pleased with Carter's decision. Our quota of beef exports to the United States is 65.2 million pounds and we still have 7 million pounds left to ship. Adrian Castro Gonzalez, executive director of the Federation of Cattlemen's Chambers, said yesterday that he was very pleased with Carter's decision to veto the bill restricting U.S. beef imports. Costa Rica ships 350,000 pounds of beef to the United States. [sentence as heard]

Carazo told newsmen that the veto signed by Carter on Saturday had been requested by him in a telegram which Carter answered. The decision is very important, not only for Costa Rica but for all Latin American countries as well, Carazo said, adding that he will release the text of their messages to the press.

NICARAGUA

TROOPS, AIRCRAFT DEPLOYED ON ATLANTIC COAST

PA141940Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Report by Eduardo Alvir from Managua--presumably recorded]

[Text] Nicaraguan Army troops have been deployed on this Central American nation's Atlantic coast. Air force planes carried an undetermined number of troops, establishing an air base in the city of Bluefields.

It is the first time in many years that the Nicaraguan Army has mobilized its forces on the Atlantic coast, an operation that coincides with reports from Costa Rica to the effect that Sandinist guerrilla groups are being trained in the neighboring country's Atlantic coast area.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference today offered support to the archbishop of Managua against a maneuver that was being planned to strip him of his moral authority, which has registered a considerable increase during the nation's political crisis. Nicaraguan workers, in support of Monsignor Miguel Obando y Bravo, denied [as heard] that Apostolic Nuncio Gabriel Montalvo had made moves in Rome for the archbishop to be fired.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Conservative Party today opened an assembly at which efforts were being made to unite its three divided factions so as to face the Anastasio Somoza government (?united). One of the decisions made today was that the representatives of one of the conservative factions in the ministries and various state enterprises were to resign immediately for the purpose of discontinuing their collaboration with the Anastasio Somoza government.

This has been Eduardo Alvir, directly from Managua, Nicaragua, for Veinticuatro Horas [not further identified].

SOMOZA REPORTED SENDING MISSION ABROAD TO RALLY SUPPORT

PA142225Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1903 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Anastasio Somoza's government has decided to send a good will mission to several Latin American countries to soften the foreign pressure being exerted against his government in the present political crisis. The mission will be headed by Francisco Urcouyo Maliano, president of the National Congress and member of the Nationalist Liberal Party leadership which is now in power. The Nicaraguan Government considers it prudent to present its position and intentions on the internal crisis and the action of the "good offices" commission which has been working in the country since 6 October with OAS backing. It has not been revealed which governments will be visited.

The semiofficial newspaper NOVEDADES commented editorially today that "in this stormy and dangerous ocean a plebiscite is the saving anchor." The paper clamored for preventing another armed clash through frank and dignified talks.

The opposition paper LA PRENSA said that "a plebiscite, as Somoza's reply, is a mockery. More than a mockery, it ridicules the people for Somoza now to come up with a wheedling and cajoling reply. There can be no honest elections in Nicaragua with Somoza in the country," added LA PRENSA.

With the two trends perfectly defined, the work of the international mediators is becoming more difficult. Nevertheless, it has been said in Nicaraguan political circles that the mediators have come to this country to obtain positive results and that they will not leave without attaining the desired peace agreement. Apparently the mediators' watchword is to prevent, at any cost, the announced and feared offensive of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] which could occur after 21 November. That is the deadline given by the Broad Opposition Front for Somoza's resignation--or it will drop out of the negotiations. It has insisted that the deadline will not be extended. If a friendly solution is not obtained, the results of a new confrontation between Somoza's army and the FSLN guerrillas, who are said to be "better equipped," will definitely be catastrophic for the country.

FSLN SAYS 'ARMY, CAPITALISTS' TO STAGE COUP

PA161811Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1803 GMT 14 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 14 Nov (AFP)--A communique issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) here today states that elements of the army and capitalists will attempt to stage a coup d'etat in Nicaragua on 21 or 22 November.

The 15-day deadline agreed upon by the Broad Opposition Front for President Anastasio Somoza and his family to leave the country and open the way to the formation of a national government ends precisely on the 21st. The Sandinists maintain that the purpose of the planned coup is to strengthen the Somozist hold on power, although Somoza will not appear as the visible head of the government.

Broad Opposition Front [FAO] spokesmen announced this morning that the international mediation commission that is attempting to reach a peaceful settlement in Nicaragua is expected to return to Managua this week. Several radio broadcasts said that the committee will ask the FAO to extend its deadline another 10 or 15 days in order to attempt to find a solution.

The committee will presumably try to reach a point of agreement between the FAO's request and Somoza's proposal of calling a plebiscite that will allow the forces of each of the political parties to be measured and the representatives of these opposition parties to be selected in order to make up the government and reorganize the judiciary branch, the army and the electoral power.

Alfonso Robelo, one of the FAO negotiators, referred to the possibility of calling a third stoppage of activities in order to pressure the government, laying aside armed activity in order to prevent bloodshed in Nicaragua.

Newspaper reports published today stated that the Argentine Government had delivered dismantled combat planes to Nicaragua. According to these reports, the materiel was sent by ship so that the government may be in a position to face the announced Sandinist offensive. These planes, the reports add, are about to arrive in Nicaraguan ports.

TUNNERMANN WARNS AGAINST SOMOZA COUP ATTEMPT

PA150315Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Nov 78 PA

[Text] According to Carlos Tunnermann, a member of the Group of 12, Somoza is forcing the people to engage in an open struggle. If he has not stepped down from power by 21 November, Tunnermann added, he will be forcing the people to engage in an open struggle, mediating negotiations will be suspended and the worse crisis in Nicaraguan history will have to be faced. Moreover, the democratic organizations that make up the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] will withdraw from negotiations, business and transport will be paralyzed, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] will seize control, and alongside the opposition it will launch the final battle. Somoza already knows he does not have Carter's support. The United States has already realized that Somoza is not good for Nicaragua, Tunnermann continued. You will now hear Carlos Tunnermann, a member of the Group of 12, commenting on certain aspects of the Nicaraguan situation.

[Begin Tunnermann recording] If Somoza has not left by 21 November, mediation will have failed. We understand that by then the FAO, (?after having fulfilled its duties), will withdraw from mediation. At that point we feel that all of the country's democratic forces, the FSLN included, should unite in order to launch a final battle against the dictatorship. (?We will unite forces) at that point because Somoza will have left us no alternative but to fight, since his inflexibility will lead to the failure of mediation aimed at a peaceful solution. This means that with his inflexibility and obstinacy Somoza is making the Nicaraguan people pay a higher price in sacrifice, forcing them to engage in open battle.

But there may also be some surprises. We have some indication that after 20 November, Somoza may try to stage a military coup in order to mock the mediation, the FAO and all of the democratic forces, thus leaving the country but also leaving a military junta behind.

This is a possibility we would like to denounce right now, because we have some indications that Somoza might be preparing an exit of this type precisely to prevent the democratic solution all of us members of the Nicaraguan opposition wish. [end recording]

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT DISCUSSES FINANCIAL SITUATION

PA132319Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 13 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Roberto Incer Barquero, president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua, made important statements concerning the immediate measures that Nicaraguan monetary authorities will adopt in order to cope with the situation caused by the International Monetary Fund's postponement of a [word indistinct] $20 million loan to Nicaragua.

[Words indistinct] in what way can the postponement of this loan affect Nicaragua? Incer Barquero said that because of it we will not have money for the final part of the harvest for two major reasons: in the first place because in November and December the money received by Nicaragua was from advances on the purchase of coffee and cotton. This situation, he added, has created an unstable situation regarding our currency. Private sectors, which in November and December made considerable use of foreign financing, are not receiving any dollars in advance this time, Incer Barquero pointed out. Besides, due to the instability of the dollar, no one wishes to go into debt in that currency. In my opinion, during November and December we will not receive money from abroad. However, he added, this temporary delay will only last until we start harvesting and selling our coffee and cotton crops; then the dollars will begin flowing. There will be a change in the stationary situation in November and December. In January, February and March we probably will receive more than we expect.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CREDIT--From January to September 1978, the government received 359.4 million cordobas in foreign credit, a drop of 552 million cordobas or 66.6 percent less than the 911.4 million cordobas received during the same period in 1977. The sum received from January to September totals 38 percent of the overall foreign credit estimated in the 1978 budget, which amounts to 944.6 million cordobas. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1612 GMT 8 Nov 78 PA]

NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR--Edgardo Maria Bretton has presented his credentials to President Anastasio Somoza Debayle as new Argentine ambassador to Nicaragua. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0345 GMT 13 Nov 78 PA]

MALMIERCA SAYS TOUR OF AFRICA 'VERY POSITIVE'

FL131118Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The strengthening of the nonalined countries movement's unity and of its anti-imperialist and anticolonialist character will contribute to its role as an important factor in the solution of the principal international problems, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has made this statement upon arrival at the Addis Ababa airport en route to Sri Lanka.

In examining the objectives and results of his current tour of African and Asian countries, the Cuban foreign minister termed as very positive the talks he has held in all the African countries he has visited in connection with the sixth nonalined countries movement summit conference in Havana next year and bilateral relations between Cuba and those nations. Cuba, Malmierca said, is trying to coordinate its positions and actions with members of the nonalined movement in preparation for the forthcoming meetings of the nonalined countries coordinating bureau which will be held in Maputo, Mozambique, in January, and in Sri Lanka between May and June 1979.

PRESIDENT DA COSTA ARRIVES IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA

FL141642Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1635 GMT 14 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The plane that is taking Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and that country's Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe, and the high-level delegation that is accompanying him landed moments ago at Antonio Maceo International Airport of Santiago de Cuba. The Sao Tome leader arrived in Santiago de Cuba accompanied by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State.

Tours Museum

FL142157Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2010 GMT 14 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, accompanied by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, has toured the 26 July museum in the former Moncada Barracks [today it is the 26 July school-city] in Santiago de Cuba. On his arrival at the former military fort the distinguished visitors were received by hundreds of Santiago Pioneers who were waving placards expressing the indestructible friendship between the people of Cuba and Sao Tome and Principe. The Pioneer (Eliana Alfaro Lopez) read a statement in which the Cuban children expressed their militant and internationalist support for the just cause of the fraternal African country. Afterward a ceremonial group of Jose Marti Pioneers placed the organization's kerchief on Pinto da Costa. Almeida and the rest of the high level delegation which is visiting us.

At the 26 July museum Pinto da Costa and the delegation he heads were briefed on the history of the Cuban people's struggle from the colonial era to our times. The leader of Sao Tome wrote in the visitors' book that touring this historical site was an exceptional event for himself and his entourage because it is an example of the international spirit of the Cuban people in its heroic struggle to win freedom. Also on the tour of the museum were Central Committee members Jose Ramon Balaguer, PCC first secretary in Santiago de Cuba, Antonio Enrique Lusson and Pedro Rodriguez Peralta. On the trip from the international airport to the 26 July school-city, the residents of Santiago gave the Sao Tome and Principe delegation a warm welcome.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO CAMAGUEY

FL131123Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Federico Sequeira, minister of health of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, has concluded a visit to Camaguey, where he toured public health installations and various public health projects that have been undertaken there. During his stay in the city of Camaguey Sequeira attended sessions of the national meeting on community medical services and the opening of three community polyclinics. He also had a fraternal meeting with Sao Tome youths who are studying at the Dr Octavio de la Concepcion y de la Pedraja polytechnical health institute and with party and government officials.

GEN RAUL CASTRO GREETS SOVIET COSMONAUT

FL131223Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), has received USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Col (Boris Bolinov), twice Hero of the Soviet Union, who is visiting Cuba as member of a delegation of the Committee for the Defense of Peace of that fraternal nation. Div Gen Francisco Cabrera, alternate member of the Central Committee and vice minister-chief of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force--DAAFAR, and other FAR officers participated in the meeting which was held in a fraternal atmosphere.

Cosmonaut (Boris Bolinov) briefed the FAR minister on the training of Cubans who are candidates for space flights in accordance with the inter-cosmos program being developed by the USSR and other socialist countries.

REPORTAGE ON MOSCOW MAYOR'S VISIT

Received by Roca Calderio

FL102111Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 10 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Blas Roca Calderio, member of the PCC Politburo and president of the people's government National Assembly, today received Moscow Mayor Vladimir Promyslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, who is visiting our country at the invitation of Havana City's people's government provincial assembly executive committee. The distinguished visitor was accompanied by USSR Ambassador to Cuba Nikita Tolubeyev and Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of Havana City's executive committee and member of the PCC Central Committee.

Blas Roca told the visitor that he was gratified for being able to meet with him immediately after the commemoration of the 61st anniversary of the October revolution by our people. The Moscow mayor expressed gratitude for the welcome and informed him on the development of his city and preparations being made for the 1980 Olympic games, which will be held in Moscow. At the conclusion of the meeting the two sides exchanged gifts.

Crombet Meets Promyslov

FL112138Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2037 GMT 11 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Jaime Crombet, first party secretary in Havana City Province and member of the PCC Central Committee, has received Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of Moscow's Soviet and a member of the CPSU Central Committee.

The distinguished visitor was accompanied by USSR Ambassador to our country Nikita P. Tolubeyev. Participating in the talks for the Cuban side was Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the people's government executive committee and member of the PCC Central Committee.

During the talks Crombet briefed the visitor on some aspects of transportation, education, housing and other matters related to the city. For his part, Promyslov referred to the development of the city of Moscow, preparations for the 1980 Olympic games and other matters. Crombet wished Promyslov a pleasant visit and that he feel as if he was in Moscow. He also hailed relations between the two cities.

Promyslov held a press conference at the main offices of the daily GRANMA, during which he said that the purpose of his visit was to strengthen ties of friendship between Havana and Moscow. He said that he was pleased to be able to visit the marvelous Cuban land and thanked Fernandez Mell for the invitation. He announced that the president of Havana City's executive committee will soon visit Moscow, where additional exchanges between the two cities will be discussed and approved. Promyslov stressed that Moscow is a modern city and the country's cultural, political and economic center. He said that it has 160 deputies and all fundamental matters of the city are discussed by the assembly, which meets four times per year. He added that the city's growth plan provides for development over the next 25 years.

Meeting With Minister Lusson

FL112318Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 11 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Antonio Enrique Lusson, minister of transportation and member of the PCC Central Committee, has received Vladimir F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Soviet executive committee. The visitor was accompanied by Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of Havana City's people's government provincial assembly, members of the Soviet delegation and officials of the USSR economic mission in Cuba. During the talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, the two sides exchanged experiences and viewpoints on transportation problems in large cities. Minister Lusson explained to the visitor the current situation and future development of urban transportation in Havana City in accordance with the expected growth of both population and industries in the Cuban capital.

Raul Castro Attends Reception

FL131219Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has attended a reception hosted by Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Nikita Tolubeyev on the occasion of the visit to our country by Moscow Mayor Vladimir Promyslov. Other members of the PCC Central Committe and the people's government National Assembly and Havana City provincial people's government assembly also attended the reception.

NONALINED COUNTRIES MOVEMENT EXPLAINED

FL102203Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2139 GMT 10 Nov 78 FL

[Text] As a member of the nonalined movement, our country fulfills all principles of that movement, among them opposition to all military alliances of imperialist superpowers. In accordance with the peace policy of the socialist camp it supports the struggle for checking the arms race and, for the benefit of mankind, diverting the resources being invested in it to other fields.

In numerous international meetings our country has denounced the militarist policy of alliances such as NATO, whose members make every effort to intensify the production of arms for mass extermination. Likewise, it has manifested its rejection of imperialist plans aimed at creating new military treaties, such as the South Atlantic [Treaty Organization] formed by the United States, South Africa, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile.

With its irrevocable opposition to military alliances, Cuba defends the objectives for which the nonalined countries movement was created in 1961. Bearing the flag of the struggle for peace, it is waging a great battle for the elimination of the threat that the arms policy of Western superpowers represents for mankind. This policy forced the states forming the socialist camp to sign the Warsaw Pact in 1955.

In its aim to contribute to detente and world peace Cuba offers needed support to all liberation movements and peoples struggling for total independence. Such is the case of the internationalist aid being offered by the Cuban people to countries of the African continent, such as Angola and Ethiopia.

IRAQI HEALTH MINISTER ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL131714Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Nov 78 FL

[Excerpt] Iraqi Health Minister Dr Riyad Ibrahim Husayn has arrived in our country by plane and was received at Jose Marti International Airport in Rancho Boyeros by Cuban Public Health Minister Jose A. Gutierrez Muniz. The Iraqi health minister, a specialist in [word indistinct], will be involved in a broad working program during his stay in our country, including meetings with top officials of the Public Health Ministry and visits to hospitals.

PARTY HELD IN MADRID FOR CONFERENCE ON CHILE

FL141309Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1252 GMT 14 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Jorge Lezcano, member of the PCC Central Committee and the Cuban Council of State, has hosted a cocktail party in Madrid in honor of the organizing committee of the World Conference of Solidarity with Chile. Lezcano headed the Cuban delegation to the important conference held in the Spanish capital which was attended by representatives of more than 60 African, Asian, Latin American and European nations.

1979 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

FL141129Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Bulgaria and Cuba yesterday signed a protocol for trade between the two countries in 1979 amounting to more than 190 million pesos. The agreement includes broad cooperation in various branches of the economy, including Cuban exports of sugar, molasses and tobacco, among other goods, while Bulgaria will supply machinery equipment, and chemical and food products.

Foreign Trade Vice Minister Manuel Estefania signed the document for the Cuban side, while his counterpart (Khrasko Popov) signed for the Bulgarian side.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MALMIERCA VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

For Maputo Radio coverage of the apparent text of a communique issued on the visit to Mozambique by Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca, see the Southern Africa section of the 15 November Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

JAMAICA

JLP SEES EVIDENCE OF TERRORIST MOVEMENT

FL091720Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Nov 78 pp 1, 17 FL

[Text] An abundance of evidence of "the planning of a terrorist, guerrilla-type revolutionary movement which not even the spurious statements of the minister of security can argue away," is seen by the Jamaica Labour Party [JLP] in certain events which have taken place in the island. A statement issued by the party yesterday said that the refusal of the government "to give full and frank explanation of many of these incidents and to state whether there are any known links of any nature between them has only served to increase public disquiet." Following is the text of the statement, which was signed by Senator Bruce Golding, the party secretary:

"The Jamaica Labour Party commends the police force for the effective campaign being conducted by them against terrorist gunmen in the hills of St Andrew.

"The Jamaica Labour Party condemns the malicious and dangerous propaganda being peddled by Trevor Munroe's communist paper STRUGGLE, which, after the very successful Rock Spring operation, made the spurious charge that the evidence was cooked up by policemen who are allegedly agents of Winston Spaulding.

"The minister of national security, who is obviously torn between his official duty to support the police and his party's intimate association with the communist clique, pretends not to have noticed this vicious campaign against the police and carefully ignored it in his garbled comments on these serious threats to the security of the nation.

"The reports of yet another camp being found in the hills outlying Stony Hill, the recovery of firearms, including shotguns, and the discovery of other items, are particularly significant and ominous, particularly when coupled with the report that the terrorists are now on the run in Westmoreland and that in one incident a submachine gun was brought into play in an attack on the police.

"These events are all the more ominous when viewed against the background of the following facts:

1. The discovery on the 7th September of a terrorist camp in the hills of Rock Spring, where four terrorist gunmen were killed in a shoot-out with the police, and guns, ammunition, dynamite, detonator caps, walkie-talkie radios, police and military uniforms, literature on communism and guerrilla warfare, medical equipment and other items were found.

2. The discovery on the 7th October of two more armed camps by the police near Dallas in East Rural Saint Andrew.

3. The mysterious disappearance of 43 sticks of dynamite from a shipment of explosives consigned to the military at Green Bay.

4. The loss of submachine guns from the custody of the military at Up-Park Camp in December 1976.

5. The malicious campaign being waged by the communists against the police.

6. The communist line being extended in the DAILY NEWS by certain columnists supporting this mischievous and carefully-calculated campaign.

7. The apparent lack of any thorough investigation into the loss of weapons, particularly the fact that it does not appear that the police were called into this matter at an early stage.

8. The lamentable lack of proper surveillance of the suspects to frustrate any designs to use the weapons, as they were subsequently used, for violent criminal and terrorist activities.

9. The escape of prisoners, including Dennis Barth, from the St Catherine district prison, who subsequently murderously ravaged the society armed with sub-machine guns and other firearms.

10. The apparent strategy of recruiting ex-prisoners in these terrorist activities, as further evidenced by the Rock Spring affair.

11. The attacks with sub-machine guns on the Admiral Town, Matilda's Corner and Runaway Bay police stations which in one case was a fatal attack.

12. The series of assassinations of policemen in our society.

13. The high incidence of wanton and seemingly motiveless killings by gunmen.

14. The vicious acts of rape and other acts of outrage and indecencies against various people in the society.

15. The assassination of people in the Arnett Gardens areas of the city in what appears to be a new bold trend in establishing a Mafia-type organization in open defiance of the police and the entire society.

16. The terrorist assassination of various persons, including Mr Ted Ogilvie, in circumstances which require some explanation and which has met sustained official silence.

17. The various incidents of robbery in which substantial sums of money have been stolen and untraced.

18. The war in the Hermitage-August Town area between certain revolutionary communist factions and their promoters and sympathisers with whom they had fallen out for the time being, in which they have been locked in a life-and-death struggle for terrorist control of the hills of St Andrew, from Bull Bay through Wareika Hills to Hermitage and August Town.

(The public has a right to be officially told what this battle is about, which claimed the lives and damaged the property of so many persons, which affliction both sides appear to have accepted with either token protest or silence).

"When some of these events are looked at objectively they suggest an abundance of evidence of the planning of a terrorist, guerrilla-type revolutionary movement which not even the spurious statements of the minister of security can argue away.

"The people of Jamaica are very anxious to know what the communists, through their newspaper STRUGGLE, in one of their attacks on various persons, including the Rt Honourable Hugh Sheare and Senator Winston Spaulding, in an article dealing with the Rock Spring affair, stated that Senator Spaulding and his alleged agents in the police force were responsible for the 'cooking-up' of evidence. [as published] Why are the communists and their agents and friends so anxious to falsely and mischievously make it appear that evidence in these very grave matters is the result of a criminal conspiracy by the police acting in conclusion with other persons? The minister of security in charge of the police can not remain silent in the face of these grave allegations against the police force. The refusal of the government to give full and frank explanation of many of these incidents and to state whether there are any known links of any nature between them, has only served to increase public disquiet. The Jamaica Labour Party shares the view that the government's treatment of these grave and dangerous matters so lightly, making mealy-mouthed and implausible statements and excuses in an attempt to lull people into a false sense of security are irresponsible, suspicious highly questionable and fraught with dangers. It is only by being honest and acting on a basis of truth that we will be able to develop sound policies and adequate strategy to overcome this menace which is clearly no ordinary criminal activity. The Jamaica Labour Party repeats its numerous appeals to the law-abiding citizens of this country to join hands with the police force in all legitimate ways to bring this sinister business under control.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MAJOR GENERAL BEAUCHAMPS JAVIER GIVEN AMBASSADORSHIP

PA091946Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1541 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 9 Nov (LATIN)--Reliable political sources reported here today that President Antonio Guzman has continued his campaign of sidelining the "strongmen" of the armed forces under the previous administration. Last night, Guzman appointed Maj Gen Juan Rene Beauchamp Javier as ambassador to Argentina. Up until Guzman's assumption of power Beauchamps had been secretary of the armed forces and was considered one of Balaguer's main political supporters.

One of the goals that Guzman set for himself on reaching the presidency was that of "depoliticizing" the armed forces and making them more professional. Guzman had previously announced that Maj Gen Enrique Perez y Perez would be the ambassador to Spain. However, in an unexpected move 3 days ago he appointed Perez y Perez as military attache in London. Perez y Perez had been a former armed forces secretary. Accroding to rumors among political circles, the suprising change was due to the fact that Guzman would not have obtained Senate approval for the appointment.

Related Details

PA130424Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1930 GMT 12 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 12 Nov (AFP)--Dominican President Antonio Guzman has ordered the retirement of Maj Gen Enrique Perez, who served until recently as commander in chief of the army, and of other high-ranking military officers who served under the previous administration. Upon becoming president on 16 August Guzman retained Perez as commander of the army but later appointed him to a diplomatic (?post) which the officer apparently did not accept.

The presidential decree announcing Perez' retirement was released tonight. It states that the retirement is based on length of service. The retirements of Colonels Julio Cesar Lopez Perez and Usino Osvaldo Guzman Liriano, Lt Col Benjamin Puello Robles and Capt Basilio Francisco Mendez Perez were also announced tonight. The presidential decree ordered honors for the retiring officers and stated that they will be awarded medals of recognition from the armed forces and the country.

MEXICO

LEFTIST EXTREMIST DIES IN SHOOTOUT WITH POLICE

PA121208Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1909 GMT 11 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] Guadalajara, Mexico, 11 Nov (LATIN)--The police officially announced here today that Eladio Ramirez Castillo, one of the most sought-after members of the illegal leftist People's Union organization, has been shot and killed near the town of Antizapan El Alto, located about 100 km southeast of this city.

Ramirez Castillo and Isaac Estrada Estrada were headed for this city in a car when a number of soldiers stopped them to check the vehicle for weapons and drugs. Both men tried to avoid the search and attempted to escape. This led to a chase that culminated in the shootout in which they were killed. According to the police report, there were no casualities among the military. Ramirez Castillo, who had participated in a number of criminal actions such as Kidnapings, bank robberies and dynamite attacks, was one of the country's most wanted men. On 22 September he shot three police agents in this city during a demonstration staged by the Socialist Workers Party.